

Early this year, Dr. Mann took on a new responsibility as dean of the School of Public Health at Allegheny University of the Health Sciences. He has been described as 'a dapper man who wore starched white shirts and red bow ties', who boarded the train every day to Philadelphia. Since January, he had also been a visiting professor at the Hopkins School of Public Health.

Dr. Clements-Mann had an equally stellar list of accomplishments and a reputation as a gentle woman who could also be a tough taskmaster when it came to life-saving medical research. Born in Longview, Texas, she graduated from Texas Tech with a degree in chemistry at a time when few women were encouraged to consider science careers. She earned another degree in chemistry from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, and advanced degrees from the University of London and from the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

In 1986, she moved to Johns Hopkins to start and direct its vaccine center. She became one of the world's experts in developing vaccines against life-threatening diseases, from Hepatitis C to influenza. Her reputation was built on selecting vaccines for medical trials that had the best chance of success, and one of the vaccines she helped develop was just approved by the FDA last week. Even as an internationally famous researcher, colleagues said she preferred to be called Mary Lou by co-workers and volunteers alike.

Dr. Clements-Mann loved to garden and they both loved to travel and go camping. Neighbors in their Hickory Ridge neighborhood in Columbia often saw the two of them taking walks and holding hands. It is a tragedy that the world has been deprived of their knowledge, their compassion, and their ability to affect public policy in the face of worldwide epidemics.●

TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who serve in the United States Air Force as we celebrate the 51st anniversary of its founding.

In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the United States Air Force. Although military aviation units were around as early as 1907, these units were a division of the Army and the Navy. It was not until forty years later that the Air Force was established as a separate military service. Ironically, President Harry Truman signed the legislation creating the United States Air Force while aboard the presidential aircraft, which later became known as Air Force One. W. Stuart Symington became the first Secretary of the Air Force and General Carl A. Spaatz became the first Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

The inherent strengths of air power—speed, global range, stealth, flexibility

and precision—are crucial to the achievement of our military goals in the world today. Through innovation, the Air Force is evolving into an air and space force that will be able to meet the challenges of the next century. Working with the other Armed Forces, the Air Force provides the citizens of the United States with the security we enjoy as it watches over America's airspace. On the same day the Air Force was established, the Air National Guard was also born, and seven months later, on April 14, 1948, the Air Force Reserve was created. Today, these two are an integral part of the total Air Force.

Minnesota is home to two Air National Guard units, the 148th Fighter Wing in Duluth and the 133rd Airlift Wing in the Twin Cities. The 133rd Airlift Wing was the first federally recognized Air National Guard flying unit. A division of the 133rd unit, the Security Forces Squadron, was awarded the Air National Guard's Outstanding Security Force Unit for 1994.

In addition, Minnesota has one Air Force Reserve unit, the 934th Airlift Wing in St. Paul. The Airlift Wing provides support for the transporting of passengers and cargo around the world. In 1992, the brave men and women of the 934th Airlift Wing provided airlift of passengers and cargo as part of a humanitarian relief effort in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. President, since its birth in 1947, the Air Force has shown the utmost dedication and service to this country, while protecting our national interests. I truly appreciate its commitment to defending this nation and am honored today to pay tribute to the men and women of the Air Force.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1998.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through August 31, 1998. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$17.1 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$1.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$1.0 billion below the revenue floor in 1998 and \$2.9 billion above the revenue floor over the five years 1998–2002. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$176.4 billion, \$2.9 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1998 of \$173.5 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 1998, CBO has completed its estimate of the budget authority for the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178). As a result, the current level of budget authority has been reduced by \$923 million. This report also incorporates the budget authority, outlay, and revenue impacts of the Homeowners' Protection Act (P.L. 105-216), the Credit Union Membership Access Act (P.L. 105-219), and an Act to establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105-223).

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 3, 1998.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report for fiscal year 1998 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1998 budget and is current through August 31, 1998. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 1998, CBO has completed its estimate of the budget authority for the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178). As a result, the current level of budget authority has been reduced by \$923 million.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

Enclosures.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1998, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution H. Con. Res. 84	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,403.4	1,386.3	– 17.1
Outlays	1,372.5	1,374.4	1.9
Revenues:			
1998	1,199.0	1,198.0	– 1.0
1998–2002	6,477.7	6,480.6	2.9
Deficit	173.5	176.4	2.9
Debt subject to limit	5,593.5	5,457.0	– 136.5
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1998	317.6	317.6	0.0
1998–2002	1,722.4	1,722.4	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1998	402.8	402.7	– 0.1
1998–2002	2,212.1	2,212.3	0.2

Note.—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

Source.—Congressional Budget Office.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION: SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions:			
Revenues			1,206,379
Permanents and other spending legislation	880,459	867,037	

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION: SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriation leg- islation		241,036	
Offsetting receipts	-211,291	-211,291	
Total previously enacted	669,168	896,782	1,206,379
Enacted First Session:			
Authorization Acts:			
Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33) ..	1,525	477	267
Taxpayer Re- lief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34) ..			-9,281
Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act (P.L. 105- 41)			(¹)
Oklahoma City Na- tional Me- morial Act of 1997 (P.L. 105- 58)	14	3	14
National De- fense Au- thorization Act for 1998 (P.L. 105-85) ..	-159	-159	
Adoption and Safe Fam- ilies Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89) ..	-3	-1	
Savings Are Vital to Everyone's Retirement Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-92) ..	1	1	1
Veterans' Benefits Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-114)	3	1	
Food and Drug Mod- ernization Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-115)			(¹)
50 States Com- memora- tive Coin Program Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-124)	1	1	
Hispanic Cul- tural Cen- ter Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-127)	13	0	
Surface Transpor- tation Ex- tension Act of 1997 (P.L. 103-130)	29,586	65	
Small Busi- ness Re- authoriza- tion Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-135)	0	2	
Acquisition of Real Prop- erty for Li- brary of Congress (P.L. 105- 144)	5	3	5
Act Amend- ing Sec. 13031 of COBRA of 1985 (P.L. 105-150)	2	2	

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION: SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriation Acts:			
1997 Emer- gency Supple- mental Appropriations (P.L. 105-18) ..	-350	-280	
Agriculture, Rural De- velopment (P.L. 105- 86)	49,047	41,511	
Commerce, Justice, State (P.L. 105-119)	31,744	21,242	
Defense (P.L. 105-56) ..	247,709	164,702	
District of Columbia (P.L. 105- 100)	855	554	
Energy and Water De- velopment (P.L. 105- 62)	20,732	13,533	
Foreign Oper- ations (P.L. 105- 118)	13,191	5,082	
Interior and Related Agencies (P.L. 105- 83)	13,841	9,091	
Labor, HHS, and Educa- tion (P.L. 105- 78)	171,761	128,411	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105- 55)	2,251	2,023	
Military Con- struction (P.L. 105- 45)	9,183	3,024	
Transporta- tion (P.L. 105- 66)	13,064	13,485	
Treasury and General Gov- ernment (P.L. 105-61) ..	17,106	14,168	-4
Veterans, HUD (P.L. 105-65) ..	90,689	52,864	
Total en- acted first session	711,811	469,805	-8,998
Enacted Second Session:			
1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions (P.L. 105-174)	-2,039	310	
Transportation Eq- uity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178) ²	-923	-440	
Care for Police Survivors Act of 1998 (P.L. 105- 180)	1	1	
Agriculture Export Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105- 194)	7	7	
Internal Revenue Service Restruc- turing and Re- form Act of 1998 (P.L. 105- 206) ³	-15	440	608
Homeowners' Pro- tection Act (P.L. 105-216)	2	2	
Credit Union Mem- bership Access Act (P.L. 105- 219)			(¹)

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION: SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Act to establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105- 223)			(¹)
Total, enacted second ses- sion	-2,967	320	608
Entitlements and Mandatory:			
Budget resolution baseline esti- mates of appro- priated entitle- ments and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	8,280	7,461	
Totals:			
Total Current Level	1,386,292	1,374,368	1,197,989
Total Budget Reso- lution	1,403,402	1,372,512	1,199,000
Amount remaining: Under Budget Resolution	17,110		1,011
Over Budget Resolution		1,856	
Addendum:			
Emergencies	5,691	3,357	-8
Contingent Emer- gencies	329	53	
Total	6,020	3,410	-8
Total Current Level Includ- ing Emer- gencies	1,392,312	1,377,778	1,197,981

¹ The revenue effect of this act begins in fiscal year 1999.

² At the request of the Senate Budget Committee, the scoring for this act excludes \$365 million in budget authority and \$165 million in outlays for student loans that were excluded from the PAYGO scorecard pursuant to Sec. 8102 of the Act.

³ Budget authority and outlays shown reflect extension of the PAYGO scorecard exclusion from the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178) to cover sec. 1102 of that Act. Sec. 1102 affects spending for Federal aid to highways.

Notes.—Amounts shown under "emergencies" represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress. Amounts shown under "contingent emergencies" represent funding designated as an emergency only by the Congress that is not available for obligation until it is requested by the President and the full amount requested is designated as an emergency requirement.

Current level estimates include \$390 million in budget authority and \$298 million in outlays for projects that were cancelled by the President pursuant to the Line Item Veto Act, P.L. 104-130.

Source: Congressional Budget Office. •

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The text of the bill (S. 2334), the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as passed by the Senate on September 2, 1998, is as follows:

S. 2334

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided